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CITY ITEMS.

Women's Gums,

The best in the city, 90 cents. Opera House Shoe Store.

Country Merchants

Will find patent medicines, perfumery and toilet soaps selling very low at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

Victory, Victory.

Bissell & Co., No. 235 Liberty street are the only manufacturers of the celebrated "Triumph" (bituminous coal burner) and "Black Oak" (wood burning) cooking stoves. They are the finest kitchen stoves ever invented. Call and examine.

Fine Toilet Soaps.

In great variety, and at low prices, at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street. Remember the place—84 Market street.

The "Triumph" Coal Stove.

This is the finest bituminous coal burning cooking stove ever offered to the public. It operates to a charm. Call and examine, Bissell & Co., No. 235 Liberty street.

Boys' Clothing

1,000 suits different patterns of Youths', Boys' and Children's clothing, for the winter season, now ready for sale at the "Sun of the West" clothing Hall, corner of St. Clair and Liberty streets. Overcoats for Children from two years of age upwards cannot be beaten in style, quality and prices. Call and examine for yourselves. A. Aronson, Merchant Tailor. tf

For Medicinal Use.

Pure old rye whisky, pure French brandy, fine old port wine, and all other liquors of the finest grades, at McClarran & McKennan's, druggists, 85 Market street, corner Lime and, near Fifth street.

The Best Cooking Stove

For burning bituminous coal is the "Triumph," manufactured and sold only by Bissell & Co., No. 235 Liberty street.

Pure Fresh Citrate of Magnesia,

Prepared every day, and sold at the lowest rates, at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street. Remember the place.

"Black Oak."

This is the title of the best wood burning cooking stove ever introduced. Call and examine. Bissell & Co., No. 235 Liberty street.

$20 Reward

If the Indian Herb Doctor fails to describe diseases and tell the patients the nature of their complaints. Illness, without receiving any information from them. No charge for consultation or advice.

OUR MOTTO.

We use such Balms as we do strike,
With Nature or the Laws of Life;
With blood our hands we never stain,
Nor poison men to ease their pain.

Our Father—whom all goodness fills,
Provides the means to cure all ills;
The simple herb beneath our feet,
Well used, relieve our pains complete.

A simple Herb, a simple Flower,
Culled from the dewy Lee—
These, these shall speak with touching power,
Of change and health to thee.

Office—No. 194 Liberty street, between Sixth and Market, Pittsburgh, Pa. T

The "Black Oak" Wood Stove.

This is the finest wood burning cooking stove ever offered to the public. It operates to a charm. Call and examine, Bissell & Co., No. 235 Liberty street.

The Gorham Manufacturing Co.,

Silversmiths, of Providence, R. I., inform the trade that they are producing fine electro plated goods, comprising full dinner and tea services, and table wares of every description, of a very superior quality and of new and elegant designs. The base is nickel silver, upon which is a deposit of pure silver, hardened by rolling, and that, too, in localities from which we had least reason to expect it. Several cases, that come to us on excellent authority, prove the wear beyond question. Knowing this, the Gorham Manufacturing Company refer with confidence to the high reputation they have established in the production of solid silver ware, in which they have been for many years engaged, and they now assure the public that they will fully sustain that reputation by the production of electro-plated wares of such quality and extreme durability as will give entire satisfaction to the purchaser. All articles made by them are stamped thus:

GORHAM MFG'CO

And all such are fully guaranteed. They feel it necessary particularly to call the attention of purchasers to the above trade-mark, as their designs have been already extensively imitated. These goods can only be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country. no12-wd-ym

Low Priced and Good—The Emerson Piano.

To meet the wants of the great number of persons who desire to possess a piano, but do not feel able to go to the expense of the costliest make and yet would have only a good, substantial one, we have made a most careful examination of the different lower priced pianos made in the United States. The result of the examination is that we have found those made by W. P. Emerson, to be by far the best piano for the price, the cheapest good pianos that are made. They are the most substantially built on the soundest acoustic principles; the wood is thoroughly seasoned; the action, the tone rich and powerful, and the touch easy and elastic; each one is provided with the full iron frame, and overstrung bass. They stand well in tune and wear well in every particular, as we know from actual experience. The difference in price between the Emerson Piano, and the more costly makes is caused by the large amount paid for the name, which is established well excellence, and by a saving of labor on those pars, which neither effect the tone or durability. We do not pretend that the "Emerson" is the lowest priced piano made; but we do claim that it is the best for price. Such pianos we do not keep, having found by our own and others' experience that being so poorly made they soon give out, and in fact, become a constant source of expense and annoyance. A piano of this kind is a bad investment, and really the dearest piano in the end to buy. We do not, and will not keep them for sale. Finding the "Emerson" such desirable pianos, we atonce secured the exclusive agency for them in Pittsburgh and surrounding country, and having made special contracts for a regular weekly supply for a long time to come, we can offer them at unusually advantageous rates. All persons desiring to buy a piano, will do well to call and examine the "Emersons" before purchasing any other kind. Liberal discount to clergymen, teachers and cash customers. Chas. C. Bellor & Co., 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. eod

"Triumph."

This is the title of the best bituminous coal burning cooking stove ever introduced. Call and examine, Bissell & Co., No. 235 Liberty street.

Deafness, Blindness.

Catarrh and affections of the chest will receive especial attention by Dr. Aborn, at the Merchants' Hotel. tf

DR. ABORN, Parlors at Merchant's Hotel. tf

The Daily Commercial

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 12, 1866. NO. 56.

Some Show of Justice.

Evidence accumulates from various portions of the South, tending to show that, where the jurisdiction of the civil Courts has been re-established, a fair measure of justice is secured to whites and colored people alike. Of course there are many places and a large class of the people where and with whom the negro still has no rights that the superior race is bound to respect; but a better state of feeling is developing, and that, too, in localities from which we had least reason to expect it. Several cases, that come to us on excellent authority, prove the change beyond question. Knowing this, Judge Bastle, Sally Calhoun, a white woman of low birth, and a negro who was the father of her child, were arraigned for the crime of infanticide. The trial was carefully conducted, and resulted in the conviction of the white woman and the acquittal of the negro. And here, although there seemed to be upon the minds of all who heard the trial the idea that the negro was accessary to the infanticide, yet he was acquitted because the case was not made out clearly against him. In Newberry District, also, last week, Wesley Whitman, a white man, was convicted of the murder of a negro upon the testimony of negroes. Again, in Anderson District, recently, John Smart was tried in the Court of Sessions for enticing away the house of a negro. He was convicted, and is now under sentence for the crime; and his conviction rested mainly upon the evidence of the negro whose house he robbed. It is further stated that, when no negroes are present on account of color has been made, it was usually in favor of the freedman, consideration being had for his disadvantages resulting from ignorance and inferior social condition.

IMPEACHMENT CIRCULAR.—A petition to Congress for the impeachment of President Johnson is being circulated throughout the Northwest, "drawn up," as an accompanying circular says, "to meet the earnest wishes of many loyal people, who feel it is unsafe to trust power in the hands of a man whose lawless usurpations may peril, at any hour, the safety and peace of the Republic." The petition then recites the usual specifications, of which the appointment of Provisional Governors, the pardon of rebels, returning them their confiscated property, and the interfering in the State affairs of Louisiana are principal.

IMPORTANT REPORT FROM TEXAS.—A dispatch dated Galveston, Texas, November 9, says: A distinguished politician at Austin, the capital of this State, writes to the *Galveston Bulletin*, of this city, that Governor Throckmorton will soon come out with an extra session of the Legislature, on a pretext, in order that it may legislate, or Constitutional amendments, and thus prepare the way to complete rehabilitation. By this means he seeks to avoid the inconsistency of sending to Washington two members of the Legislature—one against and one in favor of the amendment—at the same session. The Democracy are much disgusted, and accuse Governor Throckmorton of duplicity on account of his recent special message.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.—In the value of shipments of British produce and manufactures from England to the United States, an increase of upwards of 100 per cent. has taken place in the first eight months of the present year, as compared with the amount for the corresponding period of 1865. Taking into calculation the twenty-two principal articles exported, their aggregate value to the 31st August last, was upwards of £10,000,000 sterling, against less than £5,000,000 in the preceding year.

GROWTH OF IOWA.—Reports from all portions of Iowa indicate that settlers are flocking there faster than ever before, and that while *homes* are very scarce in the towns, the *lands* are being rapidly taken up and settled upon. In 1860 the population of Iowa was 674,948, but it is now estimated at more than a *million*.

FIRST EDITION,

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

THE WAR PORTFOLIO.

Fernando Wood Visits the President.

Wood Favors the Constitutional Amendment.

The South will not Ratify it.

Negro Suffrage Demanded in the District.

Mississippi's Request for Release of Jeff. Davis.

R. M. T. Hunter Looking for His Pardon

Pension Commissioner to be Removed

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 10, 1866.

The War Office.

General Sheridan's sudden arrival in the city to-day, immediately revived the old rumor that he was called hither to go in the War Office. These stories are only strengthened by the fact that the attacks on Secretary Stanton in the Administration organ here, are officially inspired.

Fernando Wood at the White House.

Fernando Wood had an interview with the President to-day, and is attempting to exercise an influence relative to the appointment of the new Naval officer in New York. The *Republican* says that Mr. Wood declares that he is responsible to no political party for his course, as he was elected to Congress on an independent ticket, but that he favors the adoption of the constitutional amendment.

The Reconstruction Commissionership.

The contest over the appointment of a new Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was continued to-day in good earnest. The President it is understood, favors the removal of Rollins, but Secretary McCulloch is protesting vigorously against it, and has quite a lengthy interview to-day, with the President on the subject.

The South and the Elections.

Southern papers from Charleston, Raleigh, Petersburg, and Lynchburg, are at hand to-night. In commenting on the elections, they all declare that the South will not ratify the pending Constitutional amendment.

Negro Suffrage.

A call is published here for a Grand Mass Meeting of colored people to demand of Congress the extension of the elective franchise in this District. The bill for universal suffrage here passed the House last winter, and is now pending in the Senate.

Jeff Davis's Release Desired.

The committee appointed by Gov. Humphrey, of Mississippi, at the request of the Legislature of that State to present its resolutions to the President asking for the release of Jefferson Davis, have arrived here, and have already informally seen the President on this subject. They will probably have a formal interview on Monday. There is no probability of meeting with any success in their mission.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 11, 1866.

The Political Campaign.

General Grant decided late last evening not to attend the celebration of the Army of the Tennessee, which comes off at Cincinnati. He is detained here by important official duties, and regrets exceedingly that he cannot be present on that interesting occasion. General Rawlins and Colonel Parker, of his staff, left this evening to participate in the affair. It was the intention of both Grant and Sherman to be present on that occasion, but both being required in the rebellion, are hung up, and are likely to be for some time.

Jeff. Davis's Release.

The delegation appointed by Governor Humphreys, of Mississippi, to present the resolutions of the Legislature of that State to the President, asking for the release of Jeff. Davis, have filed them with the President, and have also together with a memorial setting forth certain facts, and praying for his release purely on grounds of humanity. They expect a reply from the President to-morrow.

Case of Sanford Conover.

Sanford Conover, *alias* J. A. Dunham, has been indicted for perjury by the Grand Jury of this district, in swearing before the House Judiciary Committee that he had been offered money by Jeff. Davis and others to assist in the assassination of President Lincoln. Owing to a quarrel between Conover and others concerned with him, an expose took place, by which it is supposed the Government got a lot of bogus evidence, which implicated Jeff. Davis in the assassination plot. The parties imposed on the War Department and Congress, and the Judge Advocate General has effected the arrest of Conover, and he is now in jail.

Pension Commissioner.

Certain parties here claim to have Executive assurances that Commissioner Barrett, of the Pension Bureau, is about to be removed.

Pensions.

About five thousand freed people have been provided for during the yast year, having been furnished transportation from this city to the place in which employment had been secured for them. It is estimated by the Freedmen's Bureau circular that amongst a population of twenty-two thousand freed people in the District, probably not more than fifteen thousand can support themselves. All white and colored people are invited to avail themselves of the agency of the Bureau in giving them transportation to points where they can be furnished with employment.

The Land Sales.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received returns from the local office at Topeka, Kansas, showing that during the past month 9,991 acres of the public lands were disposed of at that office.

WASHINGTON, November 11, 1866.

DELEGATES FROM MISSISSIPPI.

Robert Lowry, Judge Gholson and M. Hillier, delegates by the Governor of Mississippi, to present to the President the resolutions of the Legislature of that State praying for the release of Jefferson Davis, have arrived in Washington.

CONOVER INDICTED FOR PERJURY.

The Grand Jury has made a presentment in the case of A. J. Dunham, *alias* Sanford Conover, for perjury, in the sworn evidence given by him as a witness on the assassination trials, and before the House Judiciary Committee.

GENERAL FRY.

Major General Fry, late Provost Marshal General of the United States, sailed from New York on Saturday the 3rd inst., for the seaport of Arizona, for California, to enter upon his duty as Adjutant General of the military district of the Pacific. Lieut. Hall on his past been assigned by the Secretary of War.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The National Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic will assemble at Indianapolis, on Tuesday, the 13th inst., instead of the 25th inst., as heretofore erroneously announced.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

Governor Fenton's Majority Increased to 15,960.

NEW YORK, November 10.—Additional returns from the interior of the State increase Gov. Fenton's majority, and it now amounts to about 15,000, with a prospect that it will not be less than that number.

FROM MEXICO.

Affairs at Chihuahua—A Movement Against Juarez Organized—Assassination—Grant Assailed—Cotton Crops, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., November 10.—Advices from Chihuahua to the 17th ult. are received. Juarez is there with his Ministers and eight hundred soldiers. The Department commanders will not send him any troops.

Escobedo has issued a proclamation at Mejia, at San Luis Potosi. Four hundred French and eight hundred Mexicans, Imperialists, hold Durango. They are expected to fall back on the capital. The forces of the Liberal and Imperial Governments are exhausted in finances. Juarez is levying forced loans, and confiscating private property on the pretext that the guarantee of the Liberal loan by the United States Government, now pending, has expressed American residents, wielding five millions cash, and they have sent a memorial to Washington.

Maximilian's position is daily more bad; he must leave with the French.

The Liberal Generals and lawyers are understood to favor Ortega, and only recognize Juarez because he is recognized at Washington.

Juarez has annulled the Louisiana and Texan hypothecary grant, and made a present to other Americans, who pay one hundred thousand dollars cash, and reimburse the holders of the Bicograat, the money paid over.

A fine cotton crop has been made in Chihuahua.

All Northern Mexico, except Durango, is in Liberal hands. The Mexican Territory is clear of Indians; but that of Texas, the frontier military posts being unoccupied, are full of them.

Louisville River Report.

LOUISVILLE, November 10.—River falling, with seven feet three inches in the canal. Weather moderate and raining.

THE FENIANS.

Activity at Stephens's Headquarters.

Vessels Furnished by Merchants.

Fate of Ireland to be Decided in the Field.

John Bull to be Struck in a New Place.

The Atlantic Cable to be Captured

Great Activity Throughout the States.

The Trials at Toronto.

William Hayden Sentenced to Death.

Movements of Stephens.

NEW YORK, November 10.—The *Express* says: There was considerable excitement at the headquarters of Stephens, at an early hour this morning, caused by a number of persons calling to learn intelligence respecting the movements of the C. O. I. R. The opinion appears to be fast gaining ground that several Irish merchants in this city have warmly espoused the cause, and will place vessels at the disposal of Stephens, *ad libitum*. That he will take advantage of their kindness is more than probable, but not to any extent, as no reliance is placed in using force with a naval expedition, as that being is only necessary and the future fate of Ireland will be decided by strength in the field.

It is barely possible that the Atlantic cable may suddenly cease to speak in a short time on this side, but whether it will be cut or captured is a question which must be in abeyance for the present.

Colonel Condon and Captain Dunne have been successful in their western tour, having organized eighteen Circles alone. Wisconsin, Tennessee and Michigan are also deciding in a very practical manner in favor of Jas. Stephens.

Colonel Thomas F. Rourke and Captain P. J. Condon are to leave New York on Monday, on an organizing trip to some part of the country. No definite place for their operations has been fixed upon. Several other officers are about to leave on the same day in an equally mysterious manner.

Another Dispatch.

Experience admonishes one to be cautious respecting Fenian rumors of Fenian doings. So many of the startling things they are promising from time to time to perform have evaporated in moonshine, that new assurances that they are going to do so and so but quicken one's incredulity. Wherefore, we feel bound, therefore, that Mr. James Stephens, C. O. I. R., is making preparations to leave on an expedition which will wake up John Bull to a lively sense of his insecurity at a point where he deems he is most secure. You will not disbelieve us, nevertheless, as I am told by persons with a fair amount of common sense that there is really something in it, I do not feel at liberty, as a conscientious chronicler of events, pertaining to the cause of the Queen as O'Neil and others, The Times' clique, to suppress the rumor, and stated that he was not ready for trial.

Trial of Patrick Keating.

Patrick Keating was next placed at the bar. He is a young man about six feet in height, with dark hair and complexion. Counsel for prisoner stated that he had moved in a respectable sphere of life. He was neatly dressed in a suit of black broadcloth, and looked genteel. It stated that he was twenty three years of age, and prisoner said before the Court that he was.

Mr. McKenzie made a similar motion in this case.

His Lordship—Are you ready for your trial?

Prisoner—Yes, my Lord.

Mr. McKenzie—In this case, my Lord, will have to stand. We are not ready. The prisoner was then removed.

Trial of Wm. Hayden.

The Queen *vs.* Wm. Hayden.—After a lengthened argument between counsel, Mr. Harrison pleading that the prisoner should be tried, and Mr. McKenzie contending that he was entitled to a further postponement, the prisoner was directed to be brought in. Wm. Hayden, a young man, about twenty years of age, with light complexion, blue eyes, large ears, and countenance which bespeaks much intelligence, but features are not of the highest order, Mr. McKenzie also moved to quash the indictment, on the ground that the Queen's Counsel is not to be found. As I have said, the prisoner was then brought in unmanacled and when arraigned, he was separately questioned in turn, so recklessly more like savage than civilized men. He said he was careful.

Letter from Lynch.

The following letter, written by the condemned Fenian prisoner Lynch, is published in the *London* newspaper:

MILITARY PRISON, TORONTO, }
November 9, 1866. }

To the Editor of the London ——

You would much oblige the undersigned by correcting a false statement made in the issue of your paper, dated the 2nd inst., in which you will reference to himself and family, the individuals described as the sons of Mr. Lynches, of Ballyanen castle, county Mayo, as being in the British army, both private country gentleman, and Young, the son of the

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1866.

A CALL—WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

In the President's organ at Washington, appears editorially a very earnest and emphatic call on the National Union party, to *organize*. The time chosen for issuing this call—just on the heels of the most decided political defeat that a party ever experienced—and its appearance in that particular paper, as well as the tenor and style of the article, are calculated to attract to it special notice and to stimulate curiosity to know its real and full significance. The interpretation of it must as yet be, to a considerable extent, conjectural and grounded mainly on the internal evidence contained within the article itself.

By the following analysis and extracts, our readers can judge of its import, and form their own opinion of its design.

It admits the general and complete triumph of the Republicans in the late elections, and expresses no regret, attributing it, however, in a considerable degree, to "the management of the *Resident Committee at Washington*, so called, created by a Committee of the National Union Convention at Philadelphia." The reflection on this Committee—MONTGOMERY BLAIR and others—is anything but complimentary. A new Executive Committee is also proposed, with conditions that show retrospectively how the President has been beset and pestered by the members of the old one. "Among other things, the general committee should stipulate with each member of the Executive Committee—*each man put under oath*—that he will not insist upon having from the President a Federal appointment the day after he is empowered as a committeeman, and that while he is on the committee he will not engage in contracts or schemes with his friends to plunder the Government." This is good natured severity, more creditable to the *organ* than to those who supply the tune. Not the committees alone are castigated in this call, but it goes on to say, that honest Conservatives "have been cheated by the corrupt hacks of the old Democratic party," and that "the men in New York, who struck down JOHN A. DIX, deserved exactly what they got—defeat." The editorial, or, as one might say, the President's call for a new organization makes a prominent figure of General DIX, as "a representative man of the administration and its restoration principles." And consequently "the President determined that General DIX should triumph" so he gave him the best position then open for an incumbent. Of this appointment, it is emphatically added, "this was a prompt and justifiable rebuke administered by the President, to the assassins of the National Union party." The call concludes as follows: "Let us begin anew, brush up the old locomotive, repair damages, elect new firemen, engineers and conductors, get up steam and clear the track for a new trip."

The thing looks to us extremely like an admission that the National Union party as heretofore organized, is totally played out—a most sensible conclusion to come to after the late elections. And it seems to intimate a willingness, if not a determination, to throw overboard all the *personnel* of the late conservative coalition, under the uncomplimentary designation of "corrupt hacks of the old Democratic party"—also a sensible thing to do. And if we do not "see what is not to be seen," the article that we have made the subject of these remarks, casts a halt repentant, half hopeful glance towards the old, tried and true friends of other days, standing strong and triumphant by the Union, under the flag. And on that conjecture, we are disposed kindly to say, that the repudiation of false friends being supplemented by the abandonment of erroneous fancies, reunion may be as easy as the unfortunate alienation was, and much more creditable and safe. The elimination of errors from the creed should follow, as a logical consequence, the repudiation of the corrupt parties that introduced them, and when both are done, old relations of friendship and co-operation, for the country's good, may be readily restored. On this ground and for this end, we are willing to re-echo the call, as it is given and repeated 'organize! organize!'"

THE QUESTION OF IMPEACHMENT.

Magnanimity in the hour of victory is the highest quality an individual or a nation can display. It is the test of true greatness; the most consummate manifestation of conscious strength. This special trait of character—more prominently developed in the States of the North than elsewhere in the world—has been the brightest jewel that has ever gleamed among the laurels we have won. We have reversed the verdict of history, that republics are pitiless as they are ungrateful. The savage old Roman cry "*Væ victis!*" has given place to that homely but generous remonstrance "Don't hit a foe when he's down." So, with all its cant and make-believes and superfluity of veneering, there is some virtue in our modern civilization, after all.

Echoes of this most harmonious chord of human sympathy reach us from all parts of the country. They are, as it were, a refrain to the glad chorus of exultation, which the grand and overwhelming success of the loyal spirit of the land in the late elections has evoked. Hotly and vigorously as the battle was waged—while the hostile forces faced each other—no sooner is it fairly over, than we find the bitterest fighters in the fray the first to plead for kindly clemency toward the vanquished. Leading public men who, one week ago, could scarce find words to vent their wrath on ANDREW JOHNSON, and influential newspapers which more than hinted there was a traitor's doom in store for him, now that the safety of the principles that they were struggling to maintain is ensured, no longer talk of putting passionate threats in execution. Acrimony is forgotten, vengeance utterly ignored, and, calmly satisfied with the great moral triumph they have achieved, we find them pleasantly distilling sweetest milk of human kindness.

No one will dispute the ardent and sincere Radicalism of such journals as the *Republican* and the *Tribune* of Chicago. Both have argued the question of impeachment from a point of view that looked toward enforcement of the strongest measures against an obstinate, aggressive President. Yet, when they see that President so effectually rebuked by the voice of the people and so rendered powerless by the strengthening of Constitutional restraints—they virtually vacate their claim for the administration on him of inexorable justice, and seem to think that a wise forbearance will best subserve the general welfare. The *Republican* is willing to leave the vexed questions of the day to Congress. It regards the proposed impeachment "purely as a matter of policy, expediency and discretion;" and, speculating on the probable consequences, puts this pertinent proposition: "Whom shall we get in his stead?" Calculating who that successor would most likely be, it says: "We are tired of accidental Presidents, and before removing ANDREW JOHNSON, Congress would need to know that a statesman of positive, reliable character, fit for the position, and able to satisfy the country, would succeed him." It seems to doubt whether Senator FOSTER would fulfil those requirements, and points out grave complications that might arise from other than a cautious and well digested plan of action on a subject of such unexampled moment. Assuming that Congress now has its own way, it insists that our energies are needed for nobler ends than the bootless enterprise of personal warfare against an Executive who has been rendered impotent for mischief. The *Tribune* comes, from similar premises, to the like conclusion. While declaring that, "as a matter of strict law, no public officer should go unwhipped of justice, it doubts the expediency of impeachment against the President whom "Congress holds in the hollow of its hand." Admitting that grounds sufficient for a rigorous vindication of the rights and privileges of the co-ordinate branches of the Government exist, it believes a wiser policy would be to let ANDREW JOHNSON stand in history as "a monument of mercy." These utterances, coming from such sources, are significant, and well worthy of serious and careful reflection on the part of all thinking and unprejudiced men. It must not be supposed, however, that past Presidential vagaries are to be absolutely condoned, without judicious provision for the future. Mr. JOHNSON, like the South, must not expect so much as this. He may be forgiven, but his full, free pardon should, in the opinion of the *Tribune*, be made conditional on his continued good behavior; and it argues that no better guarantee can be devised than that of making him feel the thunderbolt of impeachment may, at any moment, be launched against him, though, for the time, it is considerately withheld.

SOUTHERN VITUPERATION.

By nothing have we been more or oftener surprised, during the past six years, than by the imperturbable forbearance and good nature of the Northern people, under the abusive and provoking language of the Southern press. A set of insolent writers and speakers have always existed there, but of late, especially since the Democratic dunghill produced the stinking mushroom, Conservatism, there has arisen a new set and sort of miserable creatures, in connection with politics and the press, whose hysterical madness knows no bounds of truth and decency. They have emerged from the sniveling and whining mood into which they were thrown by our brave soldiers, only to snarl and bark at those who whipped them into some semblance of decorous submission to the Government.

Their latest theme for mendacity and vituperation is the failure of foreign emigrants to come among them. They see stagnation and poverty, the fruits of their rebellion, reigning around them, for want of the capital, labor and enterprise that they cannot supply themselves, and in false and insulting terms charge Northern people with turning the full tide of foreign immigrants to the West instead of the South. They forget the terms of contempt and hatred with which they have always spoken of foreign laborers, in comparison with their slaves, and seem insensible, in their anger, of perceiving the repellant power of the tiger courtship with which they even now seek to woo them to the sunny fields.

They rave at Congress and the Northern people for excluding them from participation in the General Government, while, not to mention their recent rebellion, yet gloried in, they show in a thousand ways their utter unfitness for association with people who have any veneration for the institutions and historic fame of the country. They talk of DAVIS and LEE as demigods, because they were great rebels, merging all their real excellencies in that single character. We admit that these men are demigods, compared with the conceited upstarts that do the talking for the Southern people. It would be casting pearls before swine to counsel these whiffet writers to imitate the dignified and manly example of their divinities. It would be the wisest policy, for the Southern people, that we have heard of for many a day, to cudgel these creatures into silence, whose barking has already brought them into so many troubles.

What benefit, social or political, to themselves or others, these stupid novices contemplate, by their frantic scolding, we are utterly at a loss to inquire. It produces no worse effect on Northern people than pity for it as lunacy, or laughter at it as a silly ambition to outdo Billingsgate.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The *Tribune* argues substantially, that because JEFFERSON DAVIS was not punished at once, he should not be punished at all. It says: "Though governments sometimes inflict capital punishment on conspicuous rebels, they never, at least in modern times, do so long after their rebellion was suppressed." It instances the hanging of "thirteen of the Hungarian leaders," who were "tried by drumhead court martial directly after their surrender, and who were hanged and buried within forty-eight hours." Had Austria "waited eighteen months," observes the *Tribune*, "and then executed them, she would have invoked the execrations of united Christendom."

Does the *Tribune* mean to say that had JEFF. DAVIS been tried by a "drumhead court martial directly after the surrender" and "hanged and buried within forty-eight hours," it would have been all right, and that in default of some such proceeding, he should be let unpunished now?

It seems to us that in considering the case, the first question should be—has JEFFERSON DAVIS been guilty of a crime? (And, in passing, we beg leave to suggest that the case of the Hungarians bears no likeness to that of Mr. DAVIS). I he has, we can perceive in the delay nothing but a blunder on the part of the Government. Certainly we cannot perceive how it absolves him from the charge, or exempts him from proper punishment. It has not unfrequently happened that criminals, small and great, have not been punished until after the elapse of many months; but we believe that fact has never been urged why they should not be punished according to their crimes.

Did JEFFERSON DAVIS commit treason in organizing the rebellion, is precisely as much a question to-day as it was the hour he was captured,—that he has not been tried and punished has not changed it a particle.

It may not be necessary or wise to hang DAVIS—motives of policy may dictate what shall be done with him, precisely as they would have done at any previous time; the circumstance of delay does not change the merits of the question involved in his case, and if there is as much reason now as ever there was why he should be tried. If he should be found guilty of treason in the first degree, it will then be time enough to consider the question of hanging him. The delay of "eighteen months" is as an instant of time compared with the great crime and the terrible consequences of the rebellion; and, while it doubtless would have been more just had he been tried and punished directly after his capture, the delay—not a fourth of the period of the war—is far from being a conclusive reason why he should not yet be dealt with precisely as though he fell into the hands of the Government yesterday.

THE Richmond *Enquirer*, in chronicling the result of the November elections, comes to the following rather sensible conclusion:

"Meantime nothing remains for the Southern people but to attend quietly to their material development. Politically we need not trouble ourselves with speculations, or plans, or prophecies. Infinitely applicable to our case is the universal truth that sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof; as is also the maxim that 'the duty of life consists in doing the duty that lies next to us.' We need not now look beyond the present day and the present duty."

Were the truth allowed to take lodgment in the Southern mind, it would not be long before they perceived that their "present duty" was the ratification of the Amendment.

THE Legislature of New York will elect a United States Senator to succeed Judge HARRIS. As yet the canvass has not become animated. We presume that Senator HARRIS will ask for a re-election, and GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS has been named. The *Herald* comes out for HORACE GREELEY. He was barely beaten by HARRIS on the previous trial, has much independent strength at home and is stronger outside of the State than he was then. If a candidate in earnest, his election would not be a surprising event. The New York Legislature is overwhelmingly Republican in both branches.

THE question of a State Convention to revise the Constitution of New York, was submitted to the people of that State on Tuesday last and carried. Among the most important questions to be determined is the proper method of governing New York city. The Legislature at the ensuing session will take the preliminary steps for holding the Convention.

Maryland U. S. Senator

Says the *Tribune*: "We have received a letter from the Provost Marshal General of Maryland, Gen. John Wooley, who says: 'I saw some of the most noted rebels in Baltimore step up to the polls and swear in their votes—swear they had fully lent active part in the rebellion, but had never desired the success of the Southern arms—well knowing they were committing perjury. Had not our organization been perfect and composed of determined men, the rebels would have polled thousands more votes. I think we will have little trouble in exposing the frauds and securing the Hons. John L. Thomas and J. Jay Stewart their seats in Congress.' As Gen. Wooley was Provost Marshal of Baltimore during the rebellion, he doubtless knows whereof he speaks."

Georgia on the Amendment.

The Legislature of Georgia has rejected the Amendment almost unanimously. Nevertheless, according to the Milledgeville correspondent of the N. Y. *Times*, there is some ground of hope for a reversal of the decision. He says:

"The distinction drawn by the Governor between martyrdom and suicide has struck the popular mind with great force, and has made the desire very general to wait for Congress to define the effect on the position of the Southern States of the ratification or rejection by their Legislatures of the Constitutional Amendment. Should Congress be illegal and expirit in its deliberations, the Amendment will, in all probability, be adopted as a final compromise; but if, as is feared, Congress refuses to explain or promise, or declares positively that the Amendment is not a finality, then, depend on it, no body will be in favor of suicide, but every one will take his chance of martyrdom."

The writer says it is not fair to judge its popular temper or policy in this State by the tone of the newspaper press. He says the people are easy of access, and take a deep interest in the subject. The writer further says:

"The laws passed at the last session of the Legislature to protect the negroes in the enjoyment of all their rights as freemen, will be so amended and enlarged at this session as experience has proved to be necessary to make the freedmen perfectly equal with the white man before the courts.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Arkansas State Legislature met on Wednesday, and next day the Governor's message was read. It deprecates political excitement and favors the encouragement of education, railroads and improvements. The Governor recommends the State Legislature to carry into effect the principle of the civil Rights Bill, and barely intimates his preference for the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment. The general tone of the message is mild.

The Navy Department have in consideration the sending of the Iron-clad Miantonomah, now in the European waters, to the Pacific coast. She can sail, or rather steam from Lisbon to Rio de Janeiro, and thence follow the track of the Iron-clad Monadnock around Cape Horn to San Francisco.

Efforts had been made in Manchester, England, to obtain accurate statistics before the meeting of the Congress. As a result, it was stated, and on apparently good authority, that whereas in 1861 there were 957 day scholars to every 10,000 inhabitants, there were in 1866 only 908 to the same number. Again, whereas there ought to be 104,000 children at school in Manchester, there are at day schools only 55,000. There is something disheartening in these statistics, when it was really supposed that we were making some distinct progress.

It appears from a calculation lately made by a gentleman in France, that the honor of employing the greatest quantity of paper annually for books and newspapers does not, as might have been supposed, belong to Europe, but to America, since the quantity made use of in France only amounts to ninety million kilogrammes, and in England one hundred kilogrammes, whilst in the United States the annual consumption of paper exceeds two hundred million kilogrammes.

The members of the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," of New York, who some time ago were shocked at the barbarous practice of tying turtles with cords put through holes in their flus, having settled that question properly, are now turning their attention to the slaughter houses. The President of the Society seems to be of the opinion that a pig may have his throat cut or a bullock be knocked in the head without feeling the pains of death. He has, therefore, inquired of a professor of chemistry what his opinion is as to the use of anæsthetics in slaughter houses.

The news from India gets worse and worse. From the latest reports it would seem that something like 2,000,000 of people have died of famine on the shore of the Bay of Bengal. It is too fearfulland painful a subject to dwell on.

The Chattanooga *Union* learns that a Major E. B. Whitman was to leave Nashville on the first of November on a tour of inspection through the Southern States, and will follow the trail of "Sherman's march to the sea." Maj. Whitman has been instructed to report as completely as possible, the list of the graves of the Union soldiers, their locality, and the condition of the battle-fields of that renowned campaign.

The American monitor Miantonomah steamed, last week, into the port of Brest, having on board, the papers state, two Russian marine officials, an admiralty officer (Pomobolf), and a rear-admiral (Popoff). Popoff went ashore directly. Sub-Secretary Fox, now that the famous Russian cruise is over, is reported to be detained for land and navy yard service in European countries generally.

A general jail delivery occurred in St. Louis Friday morning without the interposition of the proper courts. Six persons, five of whom were accomplices in the charge of grand larceny, and one for murder, made their escape from the third tier of cells by wrenching a stone from the outside wall and descending by a rope to the jail yard, from whence an easy exit was made over the wall into the street.

Application having been made for the additional bounty by a soldier who had lost his discharge, the proper accounting officer of the Treasury declares that there is no form of the claim, and that in such cases, however hard it may operate, no authority is vested in any office of the Government to dispense with a condition which the law has imposed.

PERSONAL.

—Rufus King, our diplomatic agent at Rome, had lately a conversation with the Pope, who seemed very much concerned about the Fenians. He remarked that it would be for the advantage of all parties if the United States should take possession of Canada, and incorporate it into the American Union, rather than allow the Fenians to possess themselves of it. He thinks the Fenians can never do anything to affect the British rule in Ireland, but that they may turn th ir arms against Canada. Cardinal Antonelli, Mr. King says, is a cordial admirer of the policy of Mr. Johnson.

—A New York letter says that John Morrissey's old opponent, John C. Heenan, is seen upon the streets, and his imposing *physique* attracts much attention. He is said to have amassed a fortune, and lives quite at ease. So far from being in the last stage of consumption, he is larger and stronger and healthier, apparently, than he ever was before. It is said that he is in training again, but this time for Congress.

—Dr. La Force, residing near Ottumwa, Iowa, married a Miss Dudley, last Thursday, and proceeded as far as Burlington, on a bridal tour. While seated at dinner, in the depot in Burlington, the face of the bride suddenly underwent a terrible transformation. The appalled husband discovered that his wife was a maniac. Without the warning of a premonitory symptom, to all appearance, she had become instantaneously insane. The doctor returned home next day with his melancholy charge.

—Cyrus W. Field has addressed a letter to every creditor who suffered by the failure of his house in 1857, giving a statement of the amount compromised, adding the interest for nearly six years, and as fast as presented returns a check in full. The whole amount will be $300,000.

—Mr. Home, the re-called spiritual medium, who, of the last accounts was on the Continent to come into the possession of a large fortune, which he is said to owe to the delusion husband of a lady of eighty, who advised his relict, by raps, we presume, to make such a disposition of her property. Mr. Home will become the adopted son of this credulous old person, and take the name of Lyon.

—In the course of a lecture in New Haven, last week, by Hon. Lafayette Foster, on the "Great West and Its Resources," he dwelt at some length upon the necessity of railroad communication with the Far West and remarked when the Pacific Railroad was built it would turn the trade to San Francisco and New York, and to these two cities would then become the commercial centers in the world.

—The *Baltimore Gazette*, a secession sheet, complains that during the contest in reference to the Police Commissioners which preceded the late election "General Grant took occasion to say that the Democratic party had not acted unwisely in the course he had pursued," and that General Canby refused to furnish troops upon the requisition of Governor Swann when the new Police Commissioners were arrested and imprisoned.

—Among the arrivals in Chicago, on Tuesday, was J. Walter, Esq., proprietor of the London *Times*. He has come to take a look at our Western country.

—Emperor Napoleon not only still lives, but is not likely to die so soon as some thought. A Paris letter by the last steamer says: "The Emperor returned from Biarritz to St. Cloud last Sunday night. The following Tuesday he drove through Paris, with wife and boy, showing the public how much he was improved in health by the mild climate and sea air and rest of Biarritz. As seen in passing, he looked as well as most men of his age, and, with care and good luck, may outlive half his contemporaries. The great vital organs, heart, lungs and stomach are, so persons who have some chance of knowing tell me, sound enough; but, in the matter of rheumatic gout or some rheumatism, and in respect of some delicate organs, Napoleon is a chronic invalid. A little extraordinary fatigue —like that day's visit to the squadron off Biarritz, the other week, which he would have slept off a year or two ago, or yet worse, a slight cold —is pretty sure to result in great suffering, and is liable to result in mortal danger."

—The election over in New Jersey, the vacant United States Senatorship is now receiving the attention of the Republican papers in the principal towns. Prominent among those mentioned in connection with the position are Governor Ward, the Hon. H. N. Congar, the Hon. George T. Cobb, the Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen, and Governor Newell. Of these, the Hon. George T. Cobb is by far the strongest man before the people, and when it becomes the duty of the Legislature to fill the vacancy, no name presented to it will receive more favorable consideration. It is understood, however, that Governor Ward will appoint some prominent gentleman named gentlemen to fill the position temporarily, or rather until the meeting of the Legislature in January next, when that body will either confirm or reject his appointee.

—The Government has sold Marine Hospital at Charleston, South Carolina, to the Protestant Episcopal Society of that city, to be used as an Orphans' Home and school for the education of freedmen's children. President Johnson has subscribed $1,000 to the fund to enable the society to make the purchase.

METEORS OR "SHOOTING STARS."

The Grand Display at Hand.

The present week, according to the calculations of scientific men, there will be a meteoric display of unusual magnitude and brilliancy; and as such a sight is only witnessed once in an ordinary generation, a short statement of the more prominent fact relating to meteors will no doubt be interesting to the reader.

THE ATTENTION OF WISE MEN.

The subject of meteors and shooting stars has engaged the attention of eminent astronomers within the last century to a greater extent than ever before; among them Profs. Olmstead, Twining and Newton have written valuable papers in connection with it.

GENERAL METEORIC FACTS.

Meteors or shooting stars may be seen on almost any clear night, but their occurrence in unusual numbers, always about the 9th, 10th or 11th of August and the 12th, 13th or 14th of November, is so marked as to preclude any attempt to attribute it to mere coincidence. This annual recurrence is much more marked in some years than it is in others. By collecting the accounts of remarkable showers, it has been found that they have mostly occurred at intervals of about thirty-three years, or multiples of thirty-three years; it is this that has led to the expectation that the display of the present month will be a remarkable one.

THE METORIC SHOWER IN 1799.

The great meteoric display of 1799 seems to have drawn the attention of astronomers more particularly to this subject, and from that time to the recurrence of the meteoric shower in 1833, and up to the present day they have been endeavoring to define the different phases and characteristics of the phenomenon to known laws, and to establish the exact anniversary of its appearance.

THE SHOWER IN 1833.

The meteoric shower in 1833, took place on the 13th of November. There were an immense number of moving meteors to be seen at once, many of them of remarkable size and splendor. A writer says: Among the myriads of blazing meteors visible on that occasion, one was seen at several places on this continent. It was regonized by several observers by its extraordinary size and brilliancy, as well as by the length of time it remained visible, which was about ten minutes. The luminous train seemed to follow the meteor in a serpentine course, and finally disappeared in a vast nebulous cloud, but three larger than the moon, and which continued to move onward with a velocity greater than the clouds. This display was characterized by the fall of meteorites, which, rushing towards the surface of the earth with a loud noise, penetrated beneath it several feet.

We learn from Prof. Olmstead, who took observations of that shower, that from two o'clock until broad day-light, the sky being perfectly serene and cloudless, the whole heavens were lighted with a magnificent display of celestial fire-works. At times the air was filled with streaks of light, occasioned by fiery particles darting down so swiftly as to leave the impression of their light upon the eye (like a sparkling shield of fire) before they were seen drifting to the Northwest like flakes of snow driven by the wind; while, at short intervals, balls of fire, varying in size from minute points to bodies larger than Jupiter and Venus, and, in a few instances, as large as the full moon, descended more slowly along the arch of the sky, often leaving after them long trains of light, which were in some instances variegated with different prismatic colors.

LINES OF RADIATION.

On tracing back the lines of direction in which the meteors moved, it was found that they all appeared to radiate from the same point, which was near one of the stars of the Sickle, in the constellation Leo, and in every repetition of the meteoric shower, the radient point has accompied nearly the same situation.

EXTENT OF THE DISPLAY.

This shower pervaded nearly the whole of North America, having appeared in almost equal splendor from the Rocky Mountains on the North to the West India Islands and Mexico on the South, and from sixty-one degrees of longitude east of the American coast, quite to the Pacific Ocean on the West.

DURATION OF THE DISPLAY.

The meteors began to attract attention by their unusual frequency and brilliancy, from nine to twelve o'clock in the evening; were most striking in their appearance from two to four, actually filling the heavens, in many places, about four o'clock, and continued until rendered invisible by the light of day.

EFFECT ON THE WEATHER.

A remarkable change of weather from warm to cold, accompanied both these meteoric showers. In the one of 1799 the thermometer had been standing at 80° Fahr., for the four days preceding, suddenly fell to 36° about four o'clock A. M., and nearly at the same time the wind, which had been in the South, veered round from whence it blew with great violence for three days without intermission. The day before the shower in 1833, was unusually warm for the season, but before the next morning a severe frost ensued, unparalleled, for the time of year. This can be accounted for as the momentum of even light bodies of such size, and in such numbers, traversing the atmosphere with such astonishing velocity, must be produced extensive derangement in the atmospheric equilibrium. Cold air from the upper regions would be brought down to the earth; the portions of air incumbent over districts of country remote from each other, being suddenly disjoined, would rush together, the air of the warm latitudes be transferred to colder, and that of cold latitudes to warmer regions.

MOVEMENT AND VELOCITY OF THE METEOR.

These meteors move with great velocity amounting in some instances to nineteen miles in a second. Some of them are bodies of large size, sometimes several thousand feet in diameter, and when they enter the atmosphere they include in it such a portion of the latter as to produce, at several places on this continent, the effect of a violent wind, which has frequently unroofed houses and blown down trees, and thus elicit the heat that sets them on fire; and they are burned up at a considerable height above the earth, sometimes not less than thirty miles.

OPINIONS ENTERTED THEREY CONCERNING THEM.

The theory accepted in regard to these phenomena is that the meteors are minute planets revolving about the sun in the form of a ring, possessing a certain eccentricity, and an inclination to the plane of the ecliptic. Assuming that this elliptical ring intersects the earth's orbit on these points which the earth occupies about the 10th of August and the 13th of November, is a satisfactory explanation of the annual periodicity of these showers.

Supposing this ring to be of unequal density, and that every thirty-three years the earth passes through a portion particularly rich in meteors, accounts plausibly for the 33 year period. Again as the paths of the meteors encountered by the earth are nearly parallel, and for the small time occupied by the earth in passing through the ring, nearly sectilinear, they will, according to the rules of perspection, appear to diverge from the same point. The observations as yet have been too few and too numerous to establish the exact period of the earth's arrival at this part of its orbit. Hence the uncertainty as to the exact night it will appear.

During the flight of meteors in November, 1833, much apprehension was manifested that one or more of these asteroids or meteors would come into collision with the earth; but hitherto no disastrous consequences have ensued from this grand celestial display, and, although there is some reason to believe that an event of this kind is possible, scientific men unite in the opinion that such a calamity is not within the bounds of probability.

THE DISPLAY AT HAND.

The meteoric shower this year will probably take place after midnight of November 13th, though it may possibly come on the 12th or 14th. If the display will be anything to be compared with that of November, 1833, it will repay a night's watching.

On the occasion of the phenomena in 1833, there was manifest throughout the country a feeling of fear and terror, many supposing that the end of the world had come, while the more superstitious were stricken dumb with fright.

MORE NIGHTS COMING.

The present month will also be visited by another rare phenomena, viz: three occultations of stars by the moon, on the 23d, 25th and 27th.

A Voice from Richmond on the Elections.

The Richmond *Times* is so decidedly entertaining on the late election, that we cannot forbear quoting what it says:

"With the exception of the unexpected gains in Baltimore, our gloomiest anticipations with reference to the results of the elections on Tuesday have been more than realized. The wave of Radicalism rolls on almost unbroken, and the credit of offsets of the city of New York to pose the Empire State have been unsuccessful. These results have surprised none among us but the class of sanguine gentlemen who were constantly predicting miracles for the salvation of the Southern Confederacy during the last few hours of its brief history. In what way the Radicals will abuse the vast powers which they now possess it is as yet impossible to say here. They may either insist upon the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, as the measure of our humiliation, or they may discard it and demand something still more degrading, or they may do nothing. From the report of the Northern masses, and from the enormous majorities given in every instance to such monsters of Radical depravity as Butler and Stevens, they appear ready to approve the most oppressive acts. It is evidently not in the power of the broken, defeated and dispirited people of the South to aid or protect us. They have been swept away like chaff, and will be heard of no more, for defeated parties in the Northern States are not remarkable for longevity of life.

"In the presence of this huge, relentless and merciless party, what attitude shall we assume? Experience has taught us that we can gain nothing by truckling submission, neither can we weaken our enemies by bold and inexorable opposition. But one course is now open to us, which is consistent with both honor and dignity. We can refuse to be made parties to the schemes which have been devised for our degradation. We can thus preserve that honor which defeat could not take from us, and trust to the healing influences of time and better counsels. But some what may the Southern people should enter into no covenant or terms which will brand them as felons forever. They are now faithfully obeying the laws and the Constitution of the United States. They will do nothing more."

A Conservative View of It.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* which supported the entire Democratic ticket, after discussing the election results, winds up by saying:

"In only real and indisputable demonstration of the late elections are the two which we have cited. The first is that the Democratic party must pass into history as an accomplished fact; and that it cannot become the party of conservatism; the other, that the Constitutional Amendments must be accepted as the ultimatum of reconstruction. If an acceptance of these two demonstrations can be wrought out in future political adjustments, we may yet be able to avoid the grave dangers which cluster around the pathway of the nation; otherwise the future looks gloomy and full of uncertainty and danger. We have faith that both demonstrations will be made good in time.

STATE ITEMS.

The Oil City *Monitor* and *Register* have been consolidated, and Mr. Dow, the proprietor, intends soon to issue a daily paper.

The first session of the November term of the Crawford County Court was held on Monday. No cases of importance were tried, except that of Horace Cullum and William Thompson (Crawford County Mutual Insurance Company), to recover the insurance on the bridge at Franklin. Verdict for the plaintiffs in the sum of $1,804 and costs.

Messrs. Eby, Morrison & Co., at Spang's Mills, Blair county, have their paper mill, which was first injured by a boiler explosion, and then, recently, destroyed by fire, partly up, and expect to have it in running order by the first of January.

A German named George Wolfe, who is said to have a wife living in the neighborhood of Shade Furnace, Somerset county, hung himself with a rope from a joist in a stable in Hornerstown, (fourth ward of Johnstown), on Wednesday night. He was of middle age, and his death is inexplicable.

The Johnstown *Tribune* says: A resident of Prospect Borough, named Anthony Campbell, disappeared on Tuesday evening of last week, and this fact has given rise to foul play. On that evening he called at the office of the Cambria Iron Co., to make a payment on some property, but the clerk he wished to see not being in, he left and spent nearly an hour in a neighboring bar-room, waiting for his return. After thus waiting he started for the office, but did not enter it. He has not since been heard from. He had was found in an eddy of the Conemaugh a short distance below town, and it is conjectured that he was robbed and thrown into the river, which was then very high. He was unmarried.

Michael A. Frank, Esq., of Clearfield borough has been commissioned Assessor of Internal Revenue for the 10th district of Pennsylvania. He will enter upon the duties of the office about the 20th of November.

The Erie *Dispatch* is responsible for the following story: A citizen of Erie went down to "the dock" the other day with his fishing tackle and while lazily waiting for a bite he took out his watch, when upon some monster of the deep tugged at the bait with such violence as to jerk the watch out of the fisherman's hand and finally sing the line. Soon afterwards the unlucky angler bought an eight-pound bass of a boatman who had just hauled him out, and upon cutting him open found not only his lost tackle, but his lost watch, which had not yet stopped ticking.

Judge Derickson, of the Crawford County Court, has announced his intention of presenting the city of Meadville in his charge to the grand jury on Monday next, for the dangerous condition of its sidewalks.

Rufus Smith, of Mead township, Crawford county, has a two year old Hambletonian colt, for which he has refused $1,500. Its dam is a thoroughbred Morgan mare.

Mr. Henry S. Haight, of Titusville, has been held to bail in the sum of $1,000, to answer the charge of larceny of goods from the Morey Farm Hotel. The Hotel Company was indicted for Haight, Archer & Co., and Mr. Haight was one of the firm ordered a teamster to go to the hotel and secretly take a load of household goods. Hereford is authority for the statement that Haight & McKennan, Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEATS AND BUILDING LOTS,

Easy of access, in Pitt township, for sale cheap. Inquire of

JACOB GLOSSER,

Stock and Real Estate Broker,

115 Fourth street.

LOST—

A SINGLE CASE GOLD WATCH.

John Harrison, Liverpool, No. 7,667; case made by Marquand & Co., with a steel chain attached, somewhere on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, or may have been lost on the Penn street cars. A liberal reward will be paid if the finder will leave it at Mr. PHELPS' Liberty Store on Penn street.

$5,000 TO $10,000.—A PERSON with this capital can engage in a business of large profits, and an almost unlimited field. This is an intended opportunity. None but principals with the necessary Capital will be treated with. For particulars address at once,

C. O.,

THIS OFFICE.

STRAY HORSES.

On Wednesday night last, a ROAN MARE, sixteen hands high, and a BAY GELDING, about the same height, with a white strip on her face, strayed from the stable of Joseph Hart, Lawrenceville. A suitable reward will be paid by the owner to any one giving information where they can be found, by applying to

W. JANCEY, Lawrenceville.

THE

$100 ADDITIONAL BOUNTY,

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Treasures from Milton's Poems.
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Helen Courtenay.
Mount Calvary.
Pilgrim's Wallet.
Dr. Johns, by Donald G. Mitchell.
Pictures of Country Life. Alice Carey.
Alice Carey's Poems.
Griffith Gaunt.
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Royal Truths. H. W. Beecher.

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Sweet Cider All the Year Round.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
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Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
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One pinching of the above at 225 cents, will keep one barrel of Cider sweet all the year round. Sold wholesale and retail at the lowest rates, by MACKIN & McKENNAN, Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

DR. CHAUSSIER'S EMPRESS

LA COMPOSITION IMPERATRICE POUR LES CHEVEUX.—It has long been known that the Hair, by mental exertion, by excitement, disease and imperfect circulation, loses its vitality, turns gray and falls off. That eminent French Chemist, DR. CHAUSSIER, has provided a complete antidote, and at the same time a beautiful dressing for the hair, durable and finely perfumed. Remember this is the finest article for the toilet which has ever been presented to the public. IT IS NOT A DYE. It will not soil the finest linen. It will not gum the hair. It relieves the scalp of dandruff and unpleasant irritation. Prevents the hair from falling off, even after fevers. Causes the new hair to grow. It will restore gray hair to its natural color, and the money will be refunded in every instance. As this preparation is comparatively new in this country, the proprietor presents the testimonials of well known persons as to its excellence. Directions in French and English. Sole Agent for Pittsburgh, JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No. 84 Market street. no12-MTuW

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LATE CLAIM AGENT

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

Office, NO. 67 FOURTH STREET,

nov10-tm PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW BOOKS.

Woman: an Angel, by Roe.
The Gates Ajar, by Ward.
Renan's Jesus.
Renan's Apostles.
Carpenter's Six Months in the White House.
Treasures from Milton's Poems.
Charles Lamb, a Memoir; by Barry Cornwall.
Helen Courtenay.
Mount Calvary.
Pilgrim's Wallet.
Dr. Johns, by Donald G. Mitchell.
Pictures of Country Life. Alice Carey.
Alice Carey's Poems.
Griffith Gaunt.
Whipple's Character and Characteristics of Men.
Yankee in Canada. Thoreau.
Royal Truths. H. W. Beecher.

J. R. Weldin & Co.,

oc27 101 WOOD STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE DISPATCH,
Rochester, Pa., November 8, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the above named Company have this day declared

The Daily Commercial

CRADLE SONGS.

Sleep, my childie, sweep
The limb of evening sleep!
Come the cool wing, linger my woam
From where the dew apple-wells dream
With closed eyes by the woodland stream.

Sleep, my childie, sleep;
Fresh rests of twilight creep
Through lulled meadow, o'er sighing,
Night-arm, lapped in the wooding;
All open the large white bugles shine.

Sleep, my childie, sleep,
Now dew's pure cup is deep
Through which a childie purple rose;
Yon emerald elf relaxed overflows
With those wee wings the blackbird knows.

Sleep, my childie, sleep;
The downy birdies keep
More sleepy-tuck the cuckoo's note,
The dove's low plaint hath ceased to float,
Sweet breezes flutter in and out.

Sleep, my childie, sleep,
The skimming moth may slip
Our bower's bone suckle bloom,
That inch-ish breathe a rare perfume;
I hear the velvet hornet boom.

Sleep, my childie, sleep;
The clingered sun is his sheep;
I hear the cattle browse and chew,
And of the flock of bait that flew
But driven and the boys' hallon.

Sleep, my childie, sleep,
Where meads w grass is deep,
Nor yet lies heaped the fragrant hay,
The crake is call ing, or away
While the late corn no closes every day.

Sleep, my childie, sleep;
Your primrose bed shall keep
Some childie a-glint in starry bells,
Whose chin and lips of coral swells
Of close or open aerial cells.

Sleep, my childie, sleep;
The sun no'er beauty may steep
All blobs and sounds in hallowed rest;
Beneath, for setting tow'r the west,
Rich seas of sunbore swoon to mist.

Sleep, my childie, sleep;
Rare does to swallow sweep
New filled pools for organ-tics
Nor orange-tinged the gape supplies
While the dam greet with a whitering cries.

Sleep, my childie, sleep
The soft the a raven's cheep
Below the eaves from the nest
With moss and fe-le and feathers prest,
Lined warm for many a downy breast.

Sleep, my childie sleep!
Your callow fledglings sleep
No more, but nestle o'the wing
Where dark does o'er to them can bring
Both of the parents' sheltering.

Sleep, my childie, sleep;
Our earth born clouds must weep
Their rain to on thy slaty eves crow;
I only pray my child may know
Her Father's wing is no shadows throw:
Then ever rest and sleep!

ROBES NOSE.

—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

SCIENTIFIC BREVITIES.

A new stellar spectroscope has been constructed by Father Secchi, of Rome, which may be serviceable to amateur astronomers. It contains a cylindrical achromatic lens, intended to form a linear image of the star at the focus of the ordinary eye piece of the telescope. Between the eye piece and the cylindrical lens is placed a prism, as short as possible, with direct vision, and without deviation, and named Amich's prism, after its inventor. The spectra produced by this simple arrangement are very remarkable for the brilliancy of their tints and the sharpness of their bands.

There is good reason to believe, from certain experiments recently made, that any kind of water may be freed, not only from the impurities it contains in suspension, but also those it holds in solution, and may thus be made fit for drinking by adding to it a very small amount of solution of permanganate of potash, and then filtering it through a layer of magnetic oxide of iron and carbon a few inches thick. The required mixture may be obtained by heating in a close vessel red oleogist ore and a small quantity of sawdust.

If an iron wire be twisted during, or even after the passage of a voltaic current through it, the wire becomes magnetic. When the wire is twisted in the manner of a right-handed screw, the point at which the current enters becomes a south pole; in the opposite case it becomes a north pole. If, during the passage of a current, the wire be twisted in different directions, the polarity changes with the direction of the twist.

The constellation Corona has a star which, from its peculiar appearance, is called the "burning star." It has attracted unusual attention among astronomers, both in Europe and America. The extraordinary outbursts or changes in its apparent size and condition leave but little doubt that it is really a burning world.

Mr. Ganz, of Ofen, Hungary, covers the inside of the molds, which in this case must be of iron, with a thin coat of a paste made of a finely powdered metallic (regulus) antimony and alcohol, and dried at two hundred and twelve degrees Fahrenheit. The castings thus become covered with an extremely hard alloy of antimony and iron.

The microscope reveals the fact that a little black speck of potato rot, the size of a pin head, contains about two hundred *Sporas* animals of the beetle form and shape, biting and clawing each other savagely.

Hydraulic Propellers.

The London *Times* gives a description of Her Majesty's ship Waterwitch, which has been constructed with a special view to test the Futhven dydraunic propeller:

"The hull of the Waterwitch is built of iron, of 778 tons measurement; is 162 feet in length by 32 feet in breadth, and 13 feet 9 inches in depth. She is flat in the bottom, broad in her midship section in proportion to her length, and is "double ended," fitted with a rudder at each end, similar to some of the small Thames steamers. *Her* defensive power as a gunboat consists of a belt of armor plating, of 4½ inches in thickness, at the waterline and centrally on her broadside, with walls of iron, or athwartship armor-plated bulkheads, across her upper deck, the object being to fight guns over her deck in line with her keel through gunports in the athwartship bulkheads as well as through broadside ports. The armor-plating is backed with 10 inches of teak, and is further strengthened by the usual inner skin of an iron-built vessel. In the bottom of the vessel, and centrally, is a raised space extending to a good breadth on each side of the center of the vessel, and still further longitudinally, and which may be termed, for the sake of a plainness of description, a long and shallow iron box. The lower side of this box is fitted with an immense number of small rectangular orifices, which give admission to the water from outside and under the vessel's bottom, but the further passage of the water from the box is controlled by sluice valves, which, it is scarcely necessary to say, are only opened when the machinery is at work and help from the outer water is required to propel the vessel. Division plates lead the water from the sluice valves to the next portion of the machinery which is the "Ruthven," "Hydraulic," or "Turbine" wheel, which draws the water in through the bottom of the vessel and ejects it out through the copper propulsion pipes and nozzles through an aperture on each side of the ship, a little above the water line. The pressure of the column of water thus discharged forces the vessel through the water at a very fair rate of speed. No shot can sink the vessel, and the more water let in she goes at increased rate.

Scene at the Death Bed of Mr. Lincoln.

At Carlisle, Pa., recently, the Presbyterian Synods of the Old and New Schools being in session at the same place, the two bodies met in communion with great harmony. Rev. Dr. Gurley, pastor of the church in Washington which President Lincoln usually attended, in a speech at the table, gave the following narrative, which has never before been made public:

"When summoned on that sad night to the death bed of President Lincoln, I entered the room fifteen or twenty minutes before his departure. All present were gathered anxiously around him, waiting to catch his last breaths. The physician, with one hand upon the pulse of the dying man, and the other laid upon his heart, was intently watching for the moment when life should cease.

"He lingered longer than we had expected. At last the physician said: 'He is gone; he is dead.'

"Then I solemnly believe that for four or five minutes there was not the slightest noise or movement in that awful presence. We all stood transfixed in our positions, speechless, breathless, around the dead body of that great and good man.

"At length the Secretary of War, who was standing at my left, broke the silence and said, 'Doctor, will you say anything?' I replied 'I will speak to God.' Said he, 'Do it just now.'

"And there, by the side of our fallen chief, God put it into my heart to utter this petition, that from that hour we and the whole nation might become more than ever united in our devotion to the cause of our beloved, imperilled country.

"When I ceased, there arose from the lips of the entire company a fervid and spontaneous 'Amen.'

"And has not the whole heart of the loyal nation responded 'Amen?'

"Was not that prayer, there offered, responded to in a most remarkable manner? When in our history have the people of this land been found more closely bound together in purpose and heart than when the telegraphic wires bore all over the country the sad tidings that President Lincoln was dead?"

PROF. BLOT ON WHEN NOT TO EAT.—When one is exhausted by severe exertion of any kind at any season, it is not well to eat heartily until the body has somewhat recuperated its strength. Broth, either cold or warm, may be taken in a limited quantity; or a cup of chocolate, or even a little bits of sugar; lumps of sugar may be dipped in water and eaten with a little bread. The body should rest for an hour after partaking of this slight nourishment; the system will then be able to bear a full meal. Coffee or tea should never be drank when there has been excessive fatigue. So one should abstain from drinking long draughts of cold water when much heated; ice-cold water is quite tantalizing to a parched tongue, but a little strength of mind and exercise of reason will restrain the indulgence. It is better to moisten the wrists with cold water, and apply a wet towel to the forehead; water then may be sipped by the tea-spoonful.

Idle Sons of Wealthy Parents.

We cut from our exchanges a short paragraph stating that the wealthy parents of two young men of New York, who were tired out by seeing their boys do nothing, started them in business with a capital of $20,000; and this paragraph further states that in two weeks they had squandered all their capital and a few hundreds over. There is a good deal in this story, so briefly and so jauntily told, that is worthy of earnest reflection on the part of the aforesaid parents of the New York boys, and of wealthy parents generally, there and everywhere else. It is, unfortunately, going to be too much the custom among men in this country, who have made or inherited fortunes, to cherish and encourage the natural desire on the part of their sons to spend in a sort of luxurious idleness the days that should be devoted to learn some useful business, trade or profession, not only for the purpose of enabling them to defray the expenses of life, but that, though which they could be enabled to contribute their share to the production, work and wealth of the country. Such occurrences as that noted above are to some extent public as well as private matters, because wherever young men are brought up to lives of idleness there is so much abstracted from the common stock of wealth by the loss of that which they would otherwise have created, and because such idle lives are nearly always sure to lead to vice and demoralization of various kinds. Even overlooking the evil influences of such matters upon society at large, and regarding them solely in a money point of view, how much cheaper would it have been to the fathers of these young men to have spent a few thousand dollars of the twenty thousand squandered in two weeks in having them so taught and trained that money would have been safe in their hands, so as to make both it and themselves useful to their fellow men? In these days, when so many men are becoming suddenly rich, and when there are counter-indications that so many of their posterity may become as suddenly poor, there is greater cause than ever for impressing upon the minds of parents the dangers of allowing their sons to grow up with habits of idleness, and without knowledge of any useful callings by which they may be able to earn livings for themselves.—*Phila. Ledger.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN SUBJECT to Nervous Headaches for years are restored to perfect health by one dose (forty drops) of MEDICALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. It never fails. JOSEPH FLEMING, Agent, 81 Market street.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.
VESTVALI, VESTVALI, VESTVALI,
For a limited engagement will appear in some of her greatest impersonations.
MONDAY EVENING, November 12th, as
Gamea, or the Jewish Mother.
TRIBBLE'S VARIETIES.
FRED. AIMS.....Manager.
BE NEW FACES
Positive appearance of the charming actress and dancer, MISS NELLIE HOWARD.
Also, of the dare devil performer and artiste MISS EMMA MARR, who will appear in a splendid act, introducing the thrilling drama entitled "The White Boys of Ireland."
BOX OFFICE OPEN.
Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 6, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following bonding accounts of Executors, Administrators, Guardians, &c., will be presented to and lodged in said Register's Office, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court for confirmation and allowance on MONDAY, December 3d, 1866.
First and final account of Wm. Stedman, guardian of minor children of S. Cowan, deceased. Filed August 1, 1866.
All heirs and creditors of the late Sidney Ewing, deceased, are hereby notified to appear at the office of the Register, on Monday, the 19th day of November, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., to make settlement of said estate.
Account of Jno. Kelly, executor of Jno. Miller, deceased. Filed Sept. 5, 1866.
Account of Thos. J. Keenan, administrator of John Fleming, late deceased. Filed Sept. 11, 1866.
Account of Benjamin Kelly and Henry Morrow, Jr., administrators of Henry Morrow, deceased, to the sale of a plainness of description, a long and shallow iron box. The lower side of this box is fitted with an immense number of small rectangular orifices, which give admission to the water from outside and under the vessel's bottom, but the further passage of the water from the box is controlled by sluice valves, which, it is scarcely necessary to say, are only opened when the machinery is at work and help from the outer water is required to propel the vessel. Division plates lead the water from the sluice valves to the next portion of the machinery which is the "Ruthven," "Hydraulic," or "Turbine" wheel, which draws the water in through the bottom of the vessel and ejects it out through the copper propulsion pipes and nozzles through an aperture on each side of the ship, a little above the water line. The pressure of the column of water thus discharged forces the vessel through the water at a very fair rate of speed. No shot can sink the vessel, and the more water let in she goes at increased rate.
Account of Alfred B. Hoffman, administrator of David Lyle, deceased. Filed September 28th, 1866.
Final account of John Fry, administrator of the minor children of John and Jane Curry, deceased. Filed September 28th, 1866.
First and final account of C W Baird, administrator of Peter Vollman. Filed August 29, 1866.
Account of Alexander Morrow and Robt. McCartney, executors of James Morrow, deceased. Filed September 29th, 1866.
Account of Philip Ronsser and Jane Ronsser, Administrators of Philip Ronsser, deceased. Filed October 8th, 1866.
First account of Mary E Klofer, Henry Gerwig and Alfred Klofer, administrators to C. Klofer, deceased. Filed October 8, 1866.
Account of William S. Ewing administrator of Jas Ewing deceased. Filed October 13, 1866.
Final account of John Hickman, executor of Isaac Vance, deceased. Filed October 17, 1866.
First and final account of Anna Maria Church, administratrix of C. Church, deceased. Filed October 17, 1866.
First account of David McCabe guardian of Angeline McKown, minor heir of Jas McKown deceased. Filed September 20, 1866.
First account of Frank Patterson, administrator de bonis non of John M. Kelly, deceased. Filed October 20, 1866.
Final account of Andrew D. Smith, surviving executors of H. Smith, deceased. Filed October 20th 1866.
Account of John D Hoffman, administrator of Thos O'Neill, deceased. Filed October 22, 1866.
Account of Robert Moore, administrator of Samuel Scott, deceased. Filed October 22, 1866.
Account of Bidwell, administrator of Wallace Wall, deceased. Filed October 23d, 1866.
Account of Wm J Snodgrass, administrator of Jas Snodgrass deceased, who was administrator of Robt C Snodgrass, deceased. Filed October 24th, 1866.
Final account of C B Wallace, administrator of Thos Wallace, deceased, who was administrator of Francis Nelson, deceased. Filed October 24th, 1866.
Final account of James H. Maffet, administrator of Thos Kerr deceased. Filed October 24, 1866.
Final account of James Lyon, administrator of Wm McAninch, deceased. Filed October 24, 1866.
First and partial account of Wm H Miller, administrator of No Mathes, deceased. Filed October 25th, 1866.
First and final account of Mrs A M E Webb, administratrix of Jr J H Webb, deceased. Filed October 26th, 1866.
Account of Martha Pangburn, administratrix of Jas Pangburn, deceased. Filed October 27th, 1866.
First and final account of Jas Stratchan, administrator of Isaac Stratchan, deceased. Filed October 27th, 1866.
Final account of Samuel Glass, administrator of Jacksons Jones, deceased. Filed October 27th, 1866.
Final account of Geo S Read, guardian of Elizabeth Faber, one of the children and heirs of Franklin Faber, deceased. Filed October 27, 1866.
Account of A Ammon, administrator of Casper Wagner, deceased. Filed October 29th, 1866.
Final account of David Gregg and John Fleming, surviving executors of Alexander Richmond, deceased. Filed October 30th 1866.
Final account of James Ewer, deceased, administrators of James Ewer, deceased. Filed October 30th, 1866.
Final account of Wm Gamble, executor of Wm Gamble, deceased. Filed August 30th, 1866.
Account of John B Shoenberger, guardian of Grace and Richard Biddle, children of Richard Biddle, deceased. Filed August 27, 1866.
Account of Samuel Wilson, administrator of Nancy Coyle, deceased. Filed August 28, 1866.
Second and final account of A W Buchanan, executor of Jas Wilson, deceased. Filed August 30, 1866.
Second and final account of Jas Wilson, executor of Jas Wilson, deceased. Filed August 30, 1866.
Account of Wm Lightcap and Samuel Robinson, executors of G Lightcap, deceased. Filed October 30th, 1866.
Account of Joseph Woodwell, administrator of Christian P Auschutt, deceased. Filed October 30th, 1866.
Account of Wm Barker, jr, administrator of Edmund Hyde, deceased. Filed October 29th, 1866.
Account of James Irwin, executor of E Tuoman, deceased. Filed October 30th, 1866.
Final account of James H Robb, administrator of Benjamin Morrow, deceased. Filed October 31st, 1866.
Account of Jas H Robb, administrator of Andrew McClelland. Filed October 31st, 1866.
Final account of John Purdy, executor of Jonathan Jackson, deceased. Filed October 31st, 1866.
First and separate account of Margaret Dongan, administratrix of Hugh Dongan, deceased. Filed November 1st 1866.
Account of Wm Irwin and Wm Shaw, executors of Samuel Irwin, deceased. Filed November 1st, 1866.
Final account of Matthew Hadcock, executor of Nancy Hadcock, deceased. Filed November 1st, 1866.
Account of Teresa Wernert, administratrix of Joseph Wernert, deceased. Filed October 31st, 1866.
First and separate account of Edward Kelly, administrator of Thomas Dongan, deceased. Filed November 2d, 1866.
Account of Louisa Hofman, administratrix of Chas Hay, deceased. Filed November 3d, 1866.
Final account of Jas Davis, administrator de bonis non of John M Davis deceased. Filed November 3d, 1866.
Final account of Wm Cheese, administrator of Wm Cheese, deceased. Filed November 3d, 1866.
JOSEPH H. GRAY, Register.
nov5

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
C. D. HESS.....Director.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, first night of the eminent actor and scholar
Mr. E. L. Davenport,
Who will appear to night in Shakspeare's sublime creation of
HAMLET.
TUESDAY—Only time of OTHELLO.
Saturday Afternoon—Grand 25 cent Matinee. Last time of "the Three Guardsmen."
GERMAN THEATER,
IN THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On MONDAY EVENING, November 12th.
For the first time will be performed the romantic play of
NARCIS.
Tickets to be had at the THEATER OFFICE, or at CHAS. MERBITZ'S 32 Grant street. no10
MASONIC HALL—
SANFORD'S
OPERA TROUPE.
THE FAR-FAMED
SAM. SANFORD,
WILL OPEN AT THE ABOVE HALL
Monday Evening, Nov. 12th,
AND CONTINUE
Every Evening During the Week,
In their MINSTREL ENTERTAINMENTS, introducing THE BEST ETHIOPIAN TALENT in this country.
SIX COMEDIANS,
Headed by SAM. SANFORD IN PERSON, who appears nightly.
SEE SMALL BILLS OF THE DAY.
Admission, 35 CENTS. Reserved Seats, 50 CTS.
SATURDAY—A GRAND MATINEE, at REDUCED PRICES, for Children and their guardians.
SAM S. SANFORD,
no10 Manager and Proprietor.
YOUNG MEN'S
Mercantile Library Association.
THE LECTURE COMMITTEE
Announce their intention of offering a COURSE OF LECTURES, as usual, during the coming season. They have made arrangements with the following well known gentlemen:
JAS E. MURDOCH,
RALPH WALDO EMERSON,
DR. R. SHELTON MACKENZIE,
THEODORE TILTON,
GEO VANDENHOFF,
GEO. ALFRED TOWNSEND,
P. T. BARNUM,
HENRY VINCENT, of England,
JOHN B. GOUGH,
HORACE GREELEY, and others,
BAYARD TAYLOR, WENDELL PHILLIPS and DR. BEL OWS are expected.
Season Ticket, including the holders to Reserve Seats at those Lectures, for which seats may be secured, can be had of the Members of Committee and at the Library Rooms.
Price, as heretofore, $3 00.
A. SCHOYER,
WM. P. HERBERT,
G. P. SCAIFE,
JAS. B. MORGAN,
no6-6d
BENJ. F. JENNINGS,
THOS. N. MILLER,
OLIVER LEMMON,
Committee.
CITY BILL POSTERS.
JAMES THACKERY
No. 1 Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.
Circulars and others wishing large or small show bills posted in a complete manner, at the shortest notice, cheap and strictly true, will be promptly attended to. Having the largest orders at the "Commercial" Office, I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have two exclusive ones of the same. no6-1y

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE—
I have this day sold my entire interest in STANDARD PETROLEUM REFINERY, and to firm of CLARK & SUMNER, to Col. ELI G. CLARK, of that firm.
HERBERT W. C. TWEEDALE.
October 29th, 1866. no8
DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of T. M. HARTON & CO., No. 90 Water street, was dissolved on the 1st day of November, 1866 by the death of T. M. Harton. All persons having claims against the late firm of those present them for settlement to GEO. N. ARMSTRONG or JOHN R. DALLAS,
Surviving partners, at the Old Stand, No. 90 Water street. no10
DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of ALEX. W. MORROW & CO., in the Ice Manufacturing Business, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of November, 1866, by the retirement of ALFRED M. PEARSON. The business will be continued by the undersigned under the name and style of BASSETT & MORROW.
ALFRED M. PEARSON. BASSETT.
ALEX. W. MORROW.
oct20-TTM
DISSOLUTION.—THE CO PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of MILLER & RICKETSON, was dissolved by the decease of C. W. RICKETSON, 27th inst.
Business will be continued by the undersigned, who will settle, to whom all those indebted to said firm will please make payment, and those having claims against them for settlement.
WILLIAM MILLER.
October 16, 1866.—oct17-w

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned having purchased the stock and machinery of the late FREDERICK ASCHLEMANN, have, on the first day of October, 1866, entered into a partnership under the style of
HARPER, GUTMAN & CO.,
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
WAGONS, &C.,
At the old established Stands of Frederick Aschleman and Thomas Harper, on Second and Third Avenues, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage liberally bestowed on the late firm.
THOMAS HARPER,
A. GUTMAN,
ADAM ASCHLEMANN.
oct9-YM
JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker.
FOR SALE—
Elegant Residence in Allegheny city, on Washington street near East Commons, being the late residence of John Bailey. Lot 50 feet front by 150 feet deep on Washington street by 300 feet deep. The house is a two story brick dwelling, containing nine rooms, and furnished with all modern conveniences, with brick stable and carriage house on rear.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
no1 No. 102 Fourth street.
FOR SALE.
Those three very desirable Building Lots on the corner of West Common and Ridge street, Allegheny city. Corner Lot 34 feet front on West common, and 256 fee on Brett's street. Inside Lot 41 feet 3 inch front on West common and 240 feet to alley.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
oct30 No. 102 Fourth street.
FOR SALE.
That very desirable Building Lot on the corner of West Common and Ridge street, Allegheny, having a front of 75 feet on West Common and 200 feet on Ridge street.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
oct30 No. 102 Fourth street.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

YOUGHIOGHENY COAL—
COREY & CO.
Have established a COAL YARD AND DEPOT at the siding of Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, near Jimmy Lyon's Copper Works, Pitt township, and are prepared to furnish
Lump and Nut Coal and Slack
Of a superior article, at the
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
All orders left at the office at the above place or addressed to them at their wharf boat, No. 1 Monongahela House, will be promptly attended to. Cars loaded on either the Pennsylvania Central or Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.
oct26-3m
COKE, COAL, LIME—
PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE
Gas, Coal and Coke Co
YARD—MARION AV., ALLEGHENY CITY.
OFFICE—No. 4 ST. CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH.
ISAAC E. LAWS, Gen. Agent.
Particular attention given to shipment of COAL at COKE Work. no9
MANUFACTURERS ALL OVER
the world prefer and recommend the
Grover & Baker
NO. 1 and NO. 2 MACHINES as the best for their purposes. Call and examine them at
No. 18 FIFTH STREET.
MERCY HOSPITAL,
In Charge of the Sisters of Mercy,
For the treatment of all diseases requiring medical or surgical aid. All classes of patients admitted, irrespective of creed or nation. Strangers and all persons permitted to visit patients at their own request. Patients no longer to pay are admitted free of charge on application to any of the attending physicians or surgeons. All regular physicians of the city have access to private rooms may have full charge of the same.
Competent nurses, combined with the personal attention of the sisters, makes this institution superior to any in the State for those afflicted with disease. One of the sisters is constantly in daily attendance.
Physician and surgeon in daily attendance.
Medical staff are six months of daily attendance:
D. McMEAL, JR., M. D., 150 Grant street, October, November and December.
THOS. J. GALLAGHER, M. D., 142 Smithfield st., April, May and June.
SILAS N. BENHAM, M. D., 152 Third street, July, August and September.
R. J. CAMPBELL, M. D., 167 Ross street, January, February and March.
JAY B. NEVIN, M. D., corner Sixth and Grant streets, Surgeon, in daily attendance.
nov3

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO,

Gents' Furnishing Goods, 83 Wood St.
H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.
83 WOOD STREET.
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS
UNDERSHIRTS
AND
DRAWERS.
IN GREAT VARIETY.
NEW STOCK
RAILWAY RUGS,
SHAWLS,
FOOT MUFFS,
FUR GLOVES and
COLLARS,
nc5 eod
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
Millinery Goods, 77 & 79 Market st.
JOS. HORNE & CO.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
NOTIONS AND SMALL WARES,
WHITE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
GENT'S AND LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS,
RIBBONS, VELVETS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
FLOWERS, SILKS, LACE GOODS,
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS,
BALMORALS,
CORSETS, HOOP SKIRTS,
SUSPENDERS, &c., &c.
A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK ON HAND AT
LOWEST CASH PRICES.
77 and 79 Market St.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Metrpolitan Paper Collar Co.
oct4
MACRUM & CARLISLE'S
Trimming Store, 19 Fifth Street.
NEW FALL GOODS
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET,
Have just opened an extensive and splendid stock of
Dress and Cloak Trimmings,
Rich Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons,
Embroideries of every description,
Rich and unique Laces,
Real Lace Goods,
Imitation Laces a splendid line,
Nainsook, Swiss and Jaconet Muslin,
Linen Lawns and Cambrics, Fine Linens,
Gloves—all new and attractive styles.
Hosiery—a complete assortment,
Ladies' and Children's Merino Vests and Drawers,
Fancy Zephyr Articles—splendid styles this season,
Berlin and American Zephyrs,
The Genuine Cashmere Yarns—all colors,
Bradley's Skirts of every size,
Fancy Articles and Notions.
WHOLESALE BUYERS
will find it to their advantage to call and examine our present stock before purchasing elsewhere.
All our goods being purchased direct on the best terms, we are prepared and will make as low prices as any Eastern Jobbing House.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
no19 19 Fifth Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

SLOTT & HENNEGEN
WHOLESALE JEWELERS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
AMERICAN, SWISS AND ENGLISH
WATCHES,
ALSO, JOBBERS IN ALL DESIRABLE STYLES OF
Clocks,
Including the justly celebrated
SETH THOMAS AND CARTER
CALENDARS AND REGULATORS,
(Exclusively Wholesale.)
31 FIFTH ST., Second Floor,
oct6-RM PITTSBURGH, PA.
SARVER & BROWN,
DEALERS IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &C.
NO. 49 FEDERAL ST. bet. Lacock & Robinson,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Solid Jewelry made to order. Repairing promptly attended to. oct2-YM Th TS
WILL T. WILEY,
WATCHES, JEWELRY &c.,
WYLIE STREET, near Fifth.
oct2 Tu Th S
Great Watch Sale.
ON THE POPULAR ONE PRICE PLAN.
Giving every Patron a Handsome and Reliable Watch for the low Price of Ten Dollars!
WITHOUT REGARD TO VALUE.
And not to be Paid for unless perfectly Satisfactory!

100	Solid Gold Hunting Watches	$250 to $750
100	Magic Cased Gold Watches	200 to 500
100	Ladies' Watches, jeweled	150 to 300
200	Gold Hunting Chronometer Watches	250 to 300
200	Gold Hunting English Levers	200 to 250
200	Gold Hunting English Levers	150 to 200
500	Gold Hunting American Watches	100 to 250
500	Solid Silver Hunting Levers	75 to 150
500	Silver Hunting Duplexes	75 to 250
500	Gold Hunting Watches	50 to 250
1,000	Gold Hunting Lepines	50 to 75
1,000	Gold Hunting Watches	50 to 75
2,500	Hunting silver Watches	25 to 50
2,500	Hunting silver Watches	10 to 50

No partiality shown. 52
The Union Watch Company, 149 Broadway, New York City, wish to immediately dispose of the above lot of first class Watches. Certificates, naming the articles, are placed in sealed envelopes, and well mixed. Hours are assigned to the parties named on their certificates upon payment of Ten Dollars, whether it be a watch worth $750 or one worth less. The retail price of any certificate entitled to a $50 article named therein, upon payment thereon of its wholesale value, is $10. Those drawing certificates valued less than $10 are not entitled to any certificate it will at once be seen that this is
No Lottery, but a straight-forward legitimate transaction, which may be participated in even by the most Fastidious!
A single Certificate will be sent by mail, post paid, upon receipt of 25 cents; Three for $1; Seven for $2; thirty three and no gift premium for $5; sixty-six and three valuable gifts for $10; Fifteen for $20, and the most superb Watch for $15. To Agents or those wishing to engage in a rare chance to make money, in a legitimately conducted business duly authorized by the Government, and open to the most careful scrutiny. Try us!
Address,
J. HICKLING & CO,
149 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.
A Neat Brick House,
Efligibly situated, in Allegheny City, containing two parlors, a hall, six rooms, and a finished cellar. The rooms are nicely painted and papered and very convenient. Apply on the premises, on Fifth street, or to JAMES F. JOHNSTON, at the store No. 16 Federal street, Allegheny. no6-1

DON'T
BE DECEIVED
By flourishing advertisements of LOW PRICED Machines, as by patronizing such you only throw away your money. Buy the CELEBRATED GROVER & BAKER
NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.
JOHN R. & A. BURDOCH,
(Successors to John Murdoch, Jr.)
NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS,
Pittsburgh, Pa., solicit attention to their extensive stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Grapevines, &c. Descriptive Catalogue
Sent for our Fall Catalogue.
Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Passenger Cars run to the Greenhouse every 15 minutes. oct30-TTS
WHEAT—A Cargo of Minnesota
Club Wheat,
Now arriving via Cleveland. Also, prime Old Shelled Corn, in store and for sale by
D. WALLACE,
nov1 828 Liberty Street
IMPERIAL VINEGAR.
BOLLMAN'S
Imperial French Vinegar
Manufactured by E. & H. BOLLMAN
Bremen, Germany.
For sale by the well known firms of
MILLER & RICKETSON,
JOHN RENSHAW,
JOSEPH FLEMING,
COOL & CLANCY,
(Central Drug Store, Allegheny.)
This excellent VINEGAR, from its concentrated quality and pure ingredients, is without a rival in the world, and as well adapted to preserving and medical purposes as to ordinary family use.
☞ Once known it must supplant all other Vinegars. Sole Depot in the U. S. with
BOLLMAN, BECK & CO.,
my28-6m Baltimore, Md.

DRY GOODS--WHOLESALE

CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.
94 WOOD ST.,
PITTSBURGH.
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
Announce that they have just received and are now opening an unusually LARGE and WELL SELECTED STOCK of all articles in the
Dry Goods Line,
Which they offer to the trade at the lowest market rates. Dealers will find it to their advantage to call and examine their stock, comprising a handsome assortment of many
SCARCE AND DESIRABLE GOODS.
Together with Superior Styles of all the best makes of
Prints,
American Delains,
Standard Sheetings
bleached and brown,
Tickings,
Ginghams,
Canton Flannels,
Apron Checks,
Shirting Checks,
Colored Drills, &c.
FLANNELS,
PLAIN WHITE, SCARLET, MIX'D RED AND GREY TWILLED, ROB ROY, MINERS, SNAKER AND SHIRTING.
White and Colored
BED BLANKETS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
CLOAKINGS,
&C., &C., &C.
FRENCH, GERMAN & ENGLISH
FANCY DRESS GOODS.
Our Stock will embrace a great variety and all the latest Novelties.
NOTIONS,
A Full and Complete Assortment.
CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.,
94 Wood Street.

HOTELS.

THE
REVERE HOUSE,
(Late Odd Fellows' Hall)
No. 64 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
KEPT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
P. WORSLEY, Proprietor.
This new and commodious Hotel has just been opened. It is centrally located in the most business part of the city of Pittsburgh, and is within easy access of all Railroad and Steamboat Depots. It is handsomely furnished throughout, and is one of the most comfortable and desirable Hotels in the country. The
REVERE HOUSE DINING SALOON,
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT,
Is hount fully supplied with all the delicacies of the season. Mr. Worsley has an extended acquaintance with the wants of the traveling and city public, and personally superintends the entire establishment. He is now prepared to
FURNISH SUPPERS
FOR BALLS, PARTIES, etc., at the shortest notice, and good reasonable terms.
☞ ROOMS BY THE DAY OR WEEK. no2
BINGHAM HOUSE,
Eleventh and Market Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
THIS NEW AND ELEGANT HOUSE
IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS WITH ALL THE APPOINTMENTS OF A FIRST CLASS HOTEL.
CYRUS DAVIS, Proprietor.
oct18-eod6m

LA PIERRE HOUSE,
Philadelphia.
The subscribers having leased this favorite house, it has been refitted and refurnished in an elegant manner, and is now prepared with the most perfect appointments for the reception of guests.
The Restaurant among Philadelphia Hotels will be maintained in the future, as in the past.
oct20-3m BACON & PARLEY.

WINES, BRANDIES, &C.

B. LIEBER,
IMPORTER OF
Wines, Brandies, Gins, &c.
No. 111 S. WATER ST., below Chestnut,
PHILADELPHIA
Also, MONONGAHELA and BOURBON WHISKY
sep4-y-m
JOS. S. FINCH
RYE WHISKY.
Successor to
THOMAS MOORE,
Manufacturer of
Copper-Distilled
Pure Rye Whisky,
Nos. 120, 122, 124 and 126
FIRST STREET,
sp16-6m PITTSBURGH.

SCALES, SAFES, &C.

FORSYTH'S
STANDARD SCALES.
ALSO,
COPYING PRESSES,
WAREHOUSE TRUCKS,
BAGGAGE BARROWS,
SUGAR MILLS, &c.
Forsyth, Taylor & Co.,
au8 39 MARKET STREET.

J. B. SEYMOUR
WOOD
Engraver.
No. 58 FIFTH ST.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DIE SINKING
STAMPS,
Door Plates,
BURNING BRANDS,
STENCILS,
SEAL PRESSES.

STEAM GUAGES, &c.
ASHCROFT'S Gauges and Low Water Detectors
Shaw & Justice's Mercury, Steam and Blue Gauge.
Eastman's and other approved Gauges.
Clark's Patent Damper for saving fuel and regulating power at any desired amount of steam.
☞ Once known it must supplant all other Vineg... Sole Depot in the U. S. with
CHARLES MAGILL,
my23-y-m,w&f Agent for the above. 118 Third st.

CARPETS.

CARPETS.
450 PIECES,
22,000 YARDS,
OF
Brussels.
The above immense stock, including every variety of Style and Pattern, all the Newest Designs, and all the Fall Novelties, is now being offered at the
LOWEST RATES,
With every inducement in price, by
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
No. 23 FIFTH STREET,
oct1 PITTSBURGH, PA.
CARPETS.
McCALLUM BROS.,
87 FOURTH STREET,
OFFER AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF ALL KINDS OF CARPETING,
THE LATEST FALL STYLES.
A number of designs exclusively our own.
The assortment is unsurpassed in this city or elsewhere. The newest styles of
DRUGGETS,
CRUMB CLOTHS,
HASSOCKS,
RUGS, &c., &c.
McCALLUM BROS.,
se21eod 87 FOURTH STREET.
W

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

CLOSING OF MAILS.

Eastern	First Mail	3 p. m
Eastern	Second Mail	9:15 p. m.
Eastern	Third Mail	12 midnight.
Western	First Mail	1 p. m.
Western	Second Mail	12 midnight.
Southern	First Mail	3 p. m
Southern	Second Mail	12 midnight.
Oil Creek	One Mail	12 midnight.
Connellsville	One Mail	12 midnight.
Butler, Harmony & Beaver	One Mail	12 midnight.
Allen's Valley	One Mail	12 midnight.
Brownsville	One Mail	6 a. m.

The 9:15 mail is a through pouch to Philadelphia. Sunday morning mail closes at 10 a. m.

ANOTHER HOSE COMPANY.—The citizens of the Third Ward, Allegheny, are about organizing a new Hose Company.

ACCIDENT IN TEMPERANCEVILLE.—A man named John Kim, employed in a rolling mill, in Temperanceville, had three of his fingers accidentally cut off on Saturday, while at work.

DISCHARGED.—James Aigeo was discharged yesterday from the County jail, having served thirty days imprisonment, and paid a fine of fifty dollars, imposed upon him for illegal liquor selling.

ABLE TO BE ABOUT.—Mr. John Aurentz, who was so severely injured by being thrown off the Vigilant hose carriage, in Allegheny, about a week since, is now able to be about.

OUT OF SERVICE.—The springs of the Duquesne Fire Company's steamer needing immediate repairs, the members have found it necessary to put the engine out of service for a short time.

STAMMERING CURED.—Prof. M. F. Eaton can be consulted for the cure of stammering and all *impediments of speech* at No. 1,316 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. References given.

HOSE COMPANY IN BIRMINGHAM.—A public meeting of the citizens of Birmingham was held on Saturday evening at the Town Hall in that borough, for the purpose of organizing a Hose Company. Thirty young men enrolled their names as members. When the meeting adjourned until half-past seven o'clock this evening.

RELEASED ON HIS OWN RECOGNIZANCE.—George Evans, who has been confined in jail for some time past, on three charges of larceny and one for abandoning his wife, was released on Saturday by order of Court, on his own recognizance, to appear at the December term of Court to answer the charges. Evans was tried at the last term of Court on a charge of larceny, and was acquitted.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Wm. F. Neal, Esq., offers at private sale a handsomely located farm of one hundred and seventy-five acres, in Wilmington township, Lawrence county, on which is erected a good dwelling house and necessary out-buildings. The property is in the vicinity of Westmoreland College, and is one of the best farms to Lawrence county. This is a rare chance to get a good farm.

HORSE STOLEN.—A stranger hired a small roan horse at the livery stable of John Wilson & Bro., in the Allegheny Diamond, on Thursday last, representing himself as an extensive dealer in apples, and stating that he was going out about six miles on the Perrysville plank road, and would return in the evening. The stranger has not yet returned, or made his appearance, and it is supposed he has stolen the animal.

Police Items.

BEFORE ALDERMAN STRAIN.—Nellie Sirver made an information on Saturday, before Alderman Strain, of the Tenth Ward, against Rachel Ashbury, charging her with larceny at bailee. The prosecutrix alleges that she left in the possession of the defendant for safe keeping a trunk containing a quantity of clothing, lace capes, ribbons and other articles. The prosecutrix further alleges that she has repeatedly asked the defendant to deliver her the trunk, and that she refused to do so, and the deponent verily believes that that the defendant intends converting the same to her own use. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused. Elizabeth Kelly complained against George Hoffman and Mary Hoffman, his wife, for breach of the peace, alleging that they used insulting, abusive and threatening language towards her. The prosecutrix resides on the corner of Middle berger and Strawberry alleys. The defendants were arrested and held for a hearing. A hearing was had in the case of Mrs. Graham and Mary Johnson, charged with committing an assault and battery upon Mrs. Feeny, at the Spring Farm, which resulted in the dismissal of the case and the discharge of the accused.

BEFORE JUSTICE SNIVELY.—Justice Christian Snively, of Penn Township, on Saturday committed to the County Jail, John Huston, on a charge of assault and battery.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—"Your Troches are too well and favorably known to need commendation."

HON. CHAS. A. PHELPS,
Pres. Mass. Senate.

"My communication with the world has been very much enlarged by the Lozenge which I now carry always in my pocket; that trouble in my Throat (for which the Troches are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer."

N. P. WILLIS.

m w f-ly

DEAFNESS CURED.—I certified some three weeks since that Dr. Abora, at the Merchants' Hotel, had restored my hearing and removed a disagreeable noise from my ears. I am happy to announce that the cure is permanent. I cheerfully state the fact, apart from his extraordinary skill, as a gentleman in every respect. Not like many whom I had consulted previously, he makes no extravagant promises for the purpose of inducing the patients to place themselves under its treatment, but lets the result of his operations speak louder. When in the city I stop at the St. Clair Hotel. My residence is in Jefferson county Pa.

H. BROWN.

A REMARKABLE cure by the Indian Herb Doctor, at 194 Liberty street: This is to certify that having intensely suffered for some time from dyspepsia, loss of appetite, nervousness and general debility, consequent upon, sick-pain in the breast, &c. After trying the most scientific doctors of the present age without the least particle of relief; till I commenced to use the Vegetable Medicine which has restored me to perfect health.

W. H. MATTHEWS,
Foreman of Union Iron Mills.

The Great Acclimating Tonic.

Wherever HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the celebrated American prevention of Climatic Diseases, have been introduced into unhealthy regions, their effects in sustaining the health, vigor and animal spirits of those whose pursuits subjected them to extraordinary risks from exposure and privation, have been wonderful. In the Army the superiority of this article over every other invigorating and alterative medicine has become so manifest where used, that it is relied upon, exclusively, as specific protection against Billious Fever, Fever and Ague, and Bowel Complaints of every kind. The soldiers say it is the ONLY stimulant which produces and keeps up a healthy habit of body in unwholesome locations. For the unacclimated pioneer and settler it is the most reliable of all safeguards against sickness. Throughout the United States it is considered the most healthful and agreeable of all toules, and altogether unqualled as a remedy for Dyspepsia. The medicinal ingredients are all vegetable, and are held in solution by the most wholesome and salubrant known—the Essence of Rye. "Hostetter's Bitters" are manufactured at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and no less than 50,000 dozen bottles are sold annually by druggists.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points. Unite States and Canadas.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
jel

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY, November 10, 1866.

The past week, in a local point of view, has not been characterized by any remarkable change in prices, or activity in any particular department of trade. Money is in moderate sppply, but not up to the demand. However, the amount of prime business paper offering is not very large, which class is readily taken at bank rates. Good outside names are negotiated in open market at from 12 to 15 per cent, which is an advance on the rates that have ruled for the past four or five months. Local stocks are without any quotable change, but there is increased inquiry, which may lead to some activity during the coming week.

—The only noticeable change in the quotations of the New York Stock Board, received at Bryan's Stock Rooms at noon to-day, is another slight decline in gold, and also in Alton and Terre Haute railway common stock, which dropped two dollars a share since our last report. The new issue of Five-twenties dropped an eighth since last report, but are expected to make a sharp upward turn in a short time The money market manifested such an easy tone that stocks will be greatly stimulated, and high figures are expected during the coming week.

—The noon quotations to-day are as follows:

Gold	144½
U. S. Bonds, 1881	111½
" 5-20's 1865	107½
" 5-20's 1865, new issues, 1865	107½
" 10 series 7-30's	107½
" 2d issue 7-30's	107½
Michigan Southern	91½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	92
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago	100½
Erie	71
W. C. Telegraph Co.	31
Chicago and Rock Island	109½
Chicago and Northwestern	77½
Alton and Terre Haute	36

—Mining stocks do not attract much interest, transactions in them appear to be diminishing. We quote our usual list as follows:

Bennehoff (oil)	$6 12½
Gregory (gold)	1 75
Hope	1 25
Hortonia	20
Keystone	50
Caledonia	17

—The *Herald* seems to be in the interest of the bulls. We extract the following from Friday's writing: The railway share market was strong and animated this morning, but during the afternoon there was diminished activity, attended by a slight yielding of prices. Erie led the upward movement, selling at 70¾, and the transactions in it were very heavy, the demand evidently coming from buyers for a rise, who see a special source of strength in the large "short" interest which has accumulated in the stock. The speculation in the Northwestern shares is not participated in to any large extent to a firm underlone. The volume of business is the same as well distributed, and the general tendency of the market is upward, in full sympathy with stocks are moved upward and in the English money market, which is very easy for several of expression. The interest of the public is centered in the question for a rise as on the increase, and before it is realized it will not be surprising if prices touched a higher point than ever. Gold, 144¾@144¾; 5-20's, 107¾@108; with the monetary situation, are much more favorable now than they were then. The supply of money offered in excess of the demand at five per cent., although a few leading bankers assert that they prefer not to advance the rate to six, the consequence of which is that a large portion of their available funds is lying idle in their vaults. Loans are made in some less sources to weak houses and private individuals at six per cent. Such a rate is entirely too exceptional to be quoted as an indication of the condition of the market, the transactions in which are at seven per cent. for government collaterals being almost as numerous. The bank statement is decidedly favorable, and the market before the year closes is arrant into a close on its face, but when sifted it is found to be chiefly in the interested motives. The aim of the grand source of all the fabrications that are spun from day to day is to depress the market. There can be only one result attendant upon speculation on the Stock Exchange for a long time to come, and that is that the bulls and bears and profit to the bulls. To oppose the bulls to the interest in every direction, a certain old lady found it to sweep the waters of the Atlantic out of her back parlor with a broom during an extraordinary high tide. Such action is not a rise nust, like the tide, exhaust itself before the ebb sets in, and mean while it threatens to become wild.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
Monday, November 12, 1866.

Business on Saturday was not very active. This, however, is no unusual occurrence for the last day of the week. Most purchasers are disposed to wait, and see how the week will open. Fortunately there were sufficient for all purposes. Prices, generally speaking, were unchanged. Our rivers are falling, the wires aloof for fleet arrivals. This is low for large coals to load on. The receipts on Saturday was cloudy, indicating rain. A few feet of water would very materially assist industries. Freights are very low, however, by both rail and river, manage to procure a paying trip. The dealers are moreover fast inclined to the Silver Cloud No. 2 and Kate Dalzell, fresh from the latter with a good trip. the former with engagements below. Capt. Hughes left for Cincinnati with a fair trip. The new steamer Dick Fisher departure for New Orleans. The new steamer is announced for the same port. We will have dispatch. The grey Face wanted to get the big, the left on time. The Julia No. 2 packet Nora is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. The packet Sherman is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. She will have dispatch. The favorite steamer Camelia will be the first boat for Na hville. Below will be found the latest rates of freight, &c., per our quotations:

Dried Fruit—Peaches are scarce, contains an ample supply for the coming year. Sales were principally in small lots from the store at the following quotations: Apples, quarters, 3c; sliced, halves, 5@6c. Apples sold at various prices from 80c@$1 ₱ bu.

Cranberries—There is no change to quote to-day. Sales are confined to small lots, and sold at $3 75 and $4 ₱ bbl. The receipts were steadily on the increase. Chestnuts—The receipts were light, and sold at 20c ₱ bu. Wholesale dealers at 25c ₱ bu.

Onions—The market was steady, but not very active. Wholesale sales of city produced at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bushel, and small lots of 50 cts ₱ bu.

Potatoes—The market is steady, the supply, sales of 10 loads at 90@95c ₱ bu. Sales of 15 loads at 90@95c ₱ bu. Sales of 15 loads, 90@95c ₱ bu. Sales of 15 loads, 90@95c ₱ bu. Sales of 15 loads,